## THE

## REHEARSAL.

1. The Danger of Baptism with the Diffenters.

2. The heavy Charge upon the Rehearfal.

3. His Defence.

Disputed which is them!

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4. How Sin ought to be Reprov'd.

5. The Rehearsal his Protestation.
6. All Reason to Believe him.

7. The Dreadful Judgment of Separating from the Church.

WEDNESDAY, October 22. 1707.

(1.) Country man. TOU have faid enough, Master, to Rouze the Conscience of any Diffenter that is not harden'd to a Stone. I'm fure, if I was a Dissenter, it wou'd Prick me to the Heart. And till I cou'd give an Answer to what you have said in these three last Papers, I wou'd never go to a Meeting, lest I Perish'd in their Sin: I wou'd not Receive their Sacraments, lest I offer'd their Provocations: And I shou'd think my self Guilty of the Blood of my Child, if I brought it to their Baptism: At least my own Blood wou'd lie upon my Head, if I did it with a Doubting mind, while I cou'd have that Baptism which was Indisputed to make my Child a Member of the Church. And how can he who has Thrust himself out of the Church, admit another to be a Member of it? Can I make another Free of any Corporation, who am not Free my self? No. If I am Baptiz'd by a Schismatick, I am Baptiz'd into his Schism, and made a Member of it, and not of the Church against which he is in Rebellion and open Defiance to it. The Children of Korah, Dathan and Abiram were Swallowed up with them. If we will Hazard our felves, let us have fome Compaffion for our Innocent Children, for our own Bowels!

(2.) Rehearfal. The Charge upon them is Heavy, but it is True. I know it has Rais'd the Indignation of feveral of them, I hear it from all hands. What ! fay they, wou'd he Un-Church Us, and Anull our Sacraments? wou'd he make the Ordinary Ministrations of our Ministers as little Valid; and more Guilty than if Perform'd by a Porter or a Mid-wife in Case of Necessity? Where is the Mo-deration of this Man? Where is his Charity? He makes all our Meetings to be Affemblies of Korah, in Rebellion against God! We are not able to bear it— We will not bear - It is not fit fuch a Man shou'd Live

upon the Earth. All this I have heard. And now I desire them to hear my Defence. I hope they are not all Provok'd past the Bounds of Reason.

(3.) First then I desire them to tell me, What they think it is a man's Duty to do, if he is verily Perswaded that this is their Cafe? Shall he be Silent, and let them go on in their Sin? And let them Perish Eternally for him, rather than he wou'd be at the Pains to Convince them, if he Cou'd; or rather than Displease them, or loose their Favour, or run the Hazard of what they might do to him in the Bitterness of their Spirit ?

Or, in the next Place, if such a Silence would be Highly Guilty, and Argue Self-Love rather than the Love of our Neighbour; shall he then, since he must Speak, or else Offend his own Conscience, shall he Mince the Matter, and Alleviat or Excuse, and Smooth over their Sin till it appear Tolerable? This wou'd be Really to few Pillows, to Hate our Neighbour, and Suffer Sin upon him, and to bear Sin for him, as our Margin Reads Lev. xix. 17. For that Sin lies upon me, which I fuffer to go Unreprov'd in another.

(4.) And I am to lay out his Sin be-fore him in its proper Colours, to let it Appear as Black and Heinous as it is, that he Flatter not himself in his own sight, until his Abominable Sin be found out. Till it find him out, and Judgment overtake him, when ther shall be no Remedy. But if he Repent, then, as Solomon says, he that Reprover will find more Favour than he that Flattereth with his lips. Therefor I hope still to find their Favour in an Honest way, in a True and Consciencious Discharge of my Duty, tho' at Present I purchase their Displeasure. But if it shou'd happen otherwise, yet I have Deliver'd mine own Soul.

(5.) For I do here Protest before God, in the most ferious Manner, That I believe their Case to be Really as I have put it. And the Arguments which I have offer'd to them have fully Convinc'd my felf, that Episcopacy was the Primitive and Apostolical Institution of the Government of the Church. And consequently, that those Presbyters or Others who Break off from it, are Guilty of the very Sin of Korah, and of those Christians of whom St. Jude speaks, who separate themselves, and Perish in the Gainsaying Korah. I know nothing wherein his Gainfaying did Confilt, but in his Gainfaying to the Priesthood of Aaron. He differ'd not with Auron in any other point either of Doctrin or Worship. And since St. Jude brings down this Case of Korah to the Christian Church, and Applys it to those who Separated themselves, and broke off from their Lawful Governors in the Church, I fee not why it is not as Applicable at this Day. And that Usurping upon the Christian Priesthood, and Separating our selves in Opposition to it, is as Great a Sin as it was in the Levitical Dispensation, if not Greater, as much Greater as the Priefthood which God Ordain'd by Christ, is of more Dignity and Regard with Him, than what He appointed by his Servant Moses. For Moses was but a Type of Christ, and the Priestbood and Sacrifices appointed by him were Types of the Nearer and more Expressive CHRISTIAN Sacrifice and Priesthood. Shall then the Usurpers of the Levitical Priesthood be Swallowed up Quick into the Pit, and is ther no Judgment of God due to the Usur-pers upon the Christian Priesthood? Was it Death for any but the Priests to Offer the Legal Sacrifices, and may the Evangelical Sacrifice be Offer'd, without Offence, by any Hands not lawfully Ordain'd?

And must they not be Told of this?
Must I be their Enemy because I tell them
the Truth? Is it because I love them not? God knoweth I declare, fo far as I know my own Mind, I wou'd give my Life to purchase their Reconciliation, and that I might fee the Unity of the Spirit in the Bond of

If they will not Believe me, I cannot help it. But I will not fail to tell them the True and the Right way. I have Reduc'd the Dispute betwixt us to one fingle Point, of which every one may Judge, a Point of Fact which cannot be Counterfeited. That is when Episcopacy did Begin. And this Determins the whole matter, without Multitude of Quotations, or Referring you to many Books.

(6.) Country-m. After what you have faid, he must want all Charity who do's not Believe your Professions are True, and from your Heart. And the more because it is nothing to you, as to Worldly Interest, whether the Diffenters Prevail or not. For your Sack of Male they may fet the Kill on fire, and do you little Harm. Nay it is against your Interest to Provoke so Great a Body of Men, and who have fo Great Power and Influence. who are Capable to do you Good or Harm, Therefore it can be Nothing which moves you to Concern your felf thus with them, and to lay their S'n before them, but the Danger you apprehend ther is to their Souls.

And it will Confirm your Charge against them, if instead of Answering your Short and Plain Argument they Return Railing Accusations against you, and Hatred for your Good Will. You Provoke them to Answer; not by way of Infulting, but to flew them the little Ground they have for their Separation, when they Cannot Jastifie it, or Answer one plain Question that is Ask'd them, When did Episcopacy begin?

(7.) Rehears. It is to Hop'd, that some will Confider this; and if they fee not their way through, but that they are Hedg'd in on Every fide, and can find Nothing to Reply, they will think of Returning, that they Sin not Wilfally, nor Offend of Malicious Wickednefs, of whom David fays, Forgive them not.
And the feverest faying in the whole Book of God is of those who Forfake the Af. sembling of our selves together, as the Munner of some is. Heb. x. 25. For of those it is said, That, If we fin wilfully, after we have receiv'd the Knowledge of the Truth, there Remaineth no more Sacrifice for fins, but a Certain Fearful looking for of Judgment, and fiery Indignation, which shall Devour the Adversaries.

Country-m. O Dreadful! and will Men make themselves these Adversaries, by Forsaking the Publick Affemblies, and Separating themselves, and run the Hazard of this Terrible Sentence; and upon a Cause which they cannot Detend, nor Answer a word to that Plain but Forceable Question you have Ask'd, and without Answering of which they must stand Condemn'd to all the World, and to their own Conscience! Pray God give them Repentance before it be too Late.

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